

## Flavour Compositions

### Field of the Invention

This invention relates to flavour compositions and concerns flavour compositions having cinnamon flavour and also concerns consumer products, particularly but not exclusively oral care products, including the flavour compositions.

### Background to the Invention

Cinnamon is a well known flavour type that is popular with consumers and is widely used in a range of consumer products including oral care products and chewing gum preparations. The desired cinnamon character can be incorporated into a flavour composition by use of cinnamic aldehyde. Cinnamic aldehyde may be used as cinnamic aldehyde itself or in the form of a natural oil containing cinnamic aldehyde, e.g. cinnamon bark oil derived from the inner bark of the *Cinnamomum Zeylandicum*, preferably the variety grown in Ceylon, or cassia oil (Chinese cinnamon oil) derived from the leaves of *Cinnamomum Cassia*.

Cinnamic aldehyde has been shown to have sensitiser properties, which means that use of cinnamic aldehyde (and oils containing cinnamic aldehyde) is limited in cosmetic and oral care products.

### Summary of the Invention

In one aspect the present invention provides a flavour composition comprising cinnamic alcohol and eugenol, the cinnamic alcohol and eugenol together comprising at least 3% by weight of the total weight of the composition, the weight ratio of cinnamic alcohol to eugenol being in the range 0.25:1 to 3.5:1.

Surprisingly, it is found that such mixtures of cinnamic alcohol and eugenol provide a cinnamon flavour without requiring the presence of cinnamic aldehyde (either as such or in the form of a cinnamic aldehyde-containing oil).

A flavour composition in accordance with the invention desirably contains no or substantially no cinnamic aldehyde, with cinnamic aldehyde comprising less than 0.1% by weight of the composition, preferably less than 0.05% by weight of the composition, more preferably less than 0.001% by weight of the composition, and ideally being completely absent.

The cinnamic alcohol and eugenol together preferably comprise at least 5% by weight of the total weight of the composition and possibly significantly more, up to 100% in the extreme case. The amounts of cinnamic alcohol and eugenol in the composition can be varied as appropriate depending on other flavour characteristics required of the composition, as will be discussed below.

The weight ratio of cinnamic alcohol to eugenol may be at least 0.5:1, at least 0.75:1, at least 1:1, and possibly at least 1.5:1. The weight ratio of cinnamic alcohol to eugenol may be not more than 3:1, not more than 2.5:1, and possibly not more than 2:1. Appropriate ratios will again depend on other flavour characteristics required of the composition.

The eugenol may be present as eugenol itself and/or as an ingredient of essential oils and synthetic oils rich in eugenol (preferably containing at least 65% by weight of eugenol). Such oils include clove oils (which typically contain over 90% by weight of eugenol), cinnamon leaf oil, pimento oil etc.

For improved cinnamon flavour character, the composition preferably also includes capsicum and/or citrus oil, e.g. orange oil, lemon oil etc, with lime oil currently being favoured. Typically such optional additional materials are each present at a level of 1% by

weight or less of the total weight of the composition, with suitable levels again depending on other desired flavour attributes of the composition.

For enhanced cinnamon flavour properties, it is also useful for the composition to include one or more of the following materials: benzyl formate, methyl cinnamate, benzoin, ethyl phenyl glycidate, ginger oil, cinnamyl acetate and methyl heptenone. Such materials improve the cinnamon flavour character, and are listed in order of preference. Again, such materials are typically present in an amount of 1% by weight or less of the total weight of composition or less, e.g. 0.5% by weight or less. In some cases, even very small amounts, e.g. 0.1% by weight or less, can have a significant effect on the flavour properties of the composition.

The flavour composition typically also includes other flavour ingredients (which may be selected from the 400-500 or so flavour materials that are in current use when formulating flavour compositions) chosen to give desired overall flavour characteristics to the composition. It is unusual for an oral care flavour composition to have pure cinnamon flavour character, and more normally cinnamon character would be combined with one or more other flavour types, particularly aniseed, peppermint, menthol, spearmint, eucalyptus, wintergreen and/or clove.

The ingredients of the composition are known flavour materials which are readily available commercially in grades suitable for various intended purposes.

The flavour composition of the invention can be readily made by simply mixing the specified ingredients, as is well known to those skilled in the art.

The flavour compositions of the invention provide a useful alternative to cinnamic aldehyde and find application in a wide range of consumer products, particularly oral care products such as toothpastes, mouthwashes, breath sprays and breath freshening tablets. Also of interest are skin care products, e.g. lip care products such as lip balms, and chewing gums. The term "chewing gum" is intended also to encompass bubble gum.

Because the flavour compositions of the invention provide a cinnamon flavour without requiring the presence of cinnamic aldehyde, the undesirable sensitiser properties of cinnamic aldehyde can be avoided.

The present invention also includes within its scope consumer products, particularly oral care products, skin care products and chewing gums, including a flavour composition in accordance with the invention.

The consumer products may otherwise be of conventional composition and include the flavour composition in appropriate amount, as is well known to those skilled in the art. For example, a toothpaste formulation will typically include 0.5% to 1.5%, say about 1% by weight, of the flavour composition. A mouthwash will typically contain the flavour composition in an amount in the range 0.15% to 0.3% by weight. For a chewing gum, the composition of the invention may be present in an amount in the range 1.5% to 3% by weight.

The invention will be further illustrated by the following Examples of flavour compositions.

Table 1 gives details of 10 flavour compositions, with all amounts being weight percent. Examples A to G are flavour compositions in accordance with the present invention, while Examples H to J are comparative examples outside the scope of the invention. The flavour type of each example was assessed by trained and skilled oral care flavourists and the flavour type characteristics are indicated on the table. In the Table, BPC stands for British Pharmacopoeia, and DQ stands for Dental Quality.

The compositions were prepared by mixing the listed ingredients, with solid materials first being charged to a tank followed by the liquid ingredients. The resulting mixture was then stirred until a homogeneous solution was achieved. The solid materials used are menthol, cyclotene, ethyl maltol and vanillin. Benzoin is best pre-dissolved in one of the liquid ingredients prior to addition to the flavour.

Table 2 gives details of the ingredients used in the flavour examples.

TABLE 1

Ingredient (all amounts wt%) Flavour Type (as assessed by oral care flavourists)	Flavour Example A	Flavour Example B	Flavour Example C	Flavour Example D	Flavour Example E
	Peppermint Wintergreen Cinnamon	Spearmint Cinnamon	Menthol Peppermint Wintergreen Cinnamon	Menthol Cinnamon	Spearmint Wintergreen Cinnamon
ANETHOLE SYNTHETIC	9.4	10.5	13.5	9.5	10.5
ANISIC ALDEHYDE	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
BENZOIN Siam	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.1	0.03
BENZYL FORMATE	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1
CAPSICUM OLEORESIN BPC	0.12	0.14		0.2	0.1
CARVONE DEXTRO	0.04	0.1	0.06	0.2	0.04
CINNAMIC ALCOHOL	2.9	7	2.2	11	9
CINNAMYL ACETATE	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.9
CLOVE oil terpeneless	2	4.5	0.5	8.9	5.9
CYCLOTENE	0	0.02	0	0.02	0
ETHYL MALTOL	0	0	0.06	0	0
ETHYL PHENYL GLYCIDATE	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
EUCALYPTOL	4	0	0.3	0	0
EUGENOL DQ	3.9	7	1.54	9	1
Lemon Spanish	0	0	0	0	0
LIME oil	0.2	0.52	0.2	0.7	0.2
MENTHOL LAEVO EXTRA	52.87	38	51	45	30
METHYL CINNAMATE	0.2	0.8	0.3	1	0.2
METHYL HEPTENONE PURE	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02
METHYL SALICYLATE	15.2	1	14.8	3	31.51
Nutmeg	0	0	0	0	0
ORANGE CALIFORNIAN	0	0	0.5	0	0
PEPPERMINT American Yakima Rectified	4.5	5	6.38	3	1
SPEARMINT American Far West Native	3.82	24.43	8.02	7.14	7
Vanillin	0	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100
Eugenol + 91.5% clove oil = $\Sigma$ E	5.73	11.12	2:00	17.14	6.40
Cinnamic alcohol + $\Sigma$ E	8.63	18.12	4.2	28.14	15.40
Cinnamic alcohol : $\Sigma$ E	0.51:1	0.63:1	1.1:1	0.64:1	1.41:1

TABLE 1 (continuation)

Ingredient (all amounts wt%) Flavour Type (as assessed by oral care flavourists)	Flavour Example F  Cola	Flavour Example G  Cinnamon	Flavour Example H  Peppermint Wintergreen  (Not enough alcohol and eugenol)	Flavour Example I  Peppermint Wintergreen Clove (Too much eugenol)	Flavour Example J  Peppermint Wintergreen Floral (Too much alcohol)
ANETHOLE SYNTHETIC	5	12	9.4	9.4	9.4
ANISIC ALDEHYDE	0		0.2	0.2	0
BENZOIN Siam	0.05	0.2	0.03	0	0
BENZYL FORMATE	0.2	1	0.1	0	0
CAPSICUM OLEORESIN BPC	0.1	0.2	0.12	0.12	0
CARVONE DEXTRO	0.1	0.4	0.04	0.04	0.04
CINNAMIC ALCOHOL	6	22	1	0.3	7
CINNAMYL ACETATE	0.1	0.4	0.2	0	0.3
CLOVE oil terpeneless	3.5	18	0	5	0
CYCLOTENE	0	0.04	0	0	0
ETHYL MALTOL	0	0	0	0	0
ETHYL PHENYL GLYCIDATE	0.1	0.3	0.3	0	0.3
EUCALYPTOL	0	0	4	4	4
EUGENOL DQ	1.5	12	0.5	3	0.5
Lemon Spanish	26.6	0	0	0	0
LIME oil	18	1.5	0.2	0	0.2
MENTHOL LAEVO EXTRA	10	10	52.87	51.94	48
METHYL CINNAMATE	0.3	1	0.2	0	0.2
METHYL HEPTENONE PURE	0	0.04	0.02	0	0.02
METHYL SALICYLATE	1	3	15.8	14	15.02
Nutmeg	1	0	0	0	0
ORANGE CALIFORNIAN	18	0	0	0	0
PEPPERMINT American Yakima Rectified	0	3	10	9	10
SPEARMINT American Far West Native	8.15	14.92	5.02	3	5.02
Vanillin	0.3	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100
Eugenol + 91.5% clove oil = $\Sigma$ E	4.70	28.47	0.5	7.58	0.5
Cinnamic alcohol + $\Sigma$ E	10.70	50.47	1.5	7.87	7.5
Cinnamic alcohol : $\Sigma$ E	1.28:1	0.77:1	2:1	0.04:1	14:01

TABLE 2

Ingredient	Chemical Name	CAS Number	FEMA GRAS	Supplier
ANETHOLE SYNTHETIC (Trans)	p-Methoxy Propenyl Benzene	4180-23-8	2086	Millenium
ANISIC ALDEHYDE	p-Methoxybenzaldehyde	123-11-5	2670	R.C Treat & Co LTD
BENZOIN Siam	n/a	9000-72-0	2133	Kelly
BENZYL FORMATE	BENZYL FORMATE	104-57-4	2145	Haarmann & Reimer
CAPSICUM OLEORESIN BPC	n/a	8023-77-6	2234	Lionel Hitchin (Essential Oils) Ltd
CARVONE DEXTRO	d--1-methyl-4-isopropenyl-6-cyclohexen-2-one	2244-16-8	2249	H Reynaud et Fils
CINNAMIC ALCOHOL	trans-3-Phenyl-2-propen-ol	104-54-1	2294	Haarmann & Reimer
CINNAMYL ACETATE	3-phenyl-2-propenyl acetate	21040-45-9	2293	Haarmann & Reimer
CLOVE oil terpeneless	n/a (90.5-92.5% eugenol)	8000-34-8	2323	Fragrance Materials
CYCLOTENE	Methylcyclopentenolone	80-71-1	2700	R.C Treat & Co Ltd
ETHYL MALTOL	3-Hydroxy-2-ethyl-4-pyrone	4940-11-8	3487	Pfizer
ETHYL PHENYL GLYCIDATE	Ethyl-3-phenyl-2,3-epoxypropionate	121-39-1	2454	IFF
EUCALYPTOL (1,8-cineole)	1,8 Epoxy-para-menthane	470-82-6	2465	AMC Chemicals
EUGENOL DQ	2-methoxy-4-(2-propenyl)phenol	97-53-0	2467	Charabot
Lemon Spanish	n/a	84929-31-7	2625	IFF
LIME oil	n/a	8008-26-2	2631	Copeland
MENTHOL LAEVO	l-5-Methyl-2-(1-methylethyl) cyclohexanol	2216-51-5	2665	Helm
METHYL CINNAMATE	Methyl-3-Phenyl-2-propenylate	103-26-4	2698	Haarmann & Reimer
METHYL HEPTENONE PURE	6-Methyl-5-hepten-2-one	110-93-0	2707	BASF
METHYL SALICYLATE	2-Hydroxy methylbenzoate	119-36-8	2745	Rhodia
Nutmeg	n/a	8008-45-5	2793	IFF
ORANGE CALIFORNIAN	n/a	8008-57-9	2825	Charabot
PEPPERMINT American Yakima Rectified	n/a	8006-90-4	2848	Essex Labs Essential Oils & Extracts
SPEARMINT American Far West Native	n/a	8008-79-5	3032	Essex Labs Essential Oils & Extracts
Vanillin	4-Hydroxy-3-methoxy benzaldehyde	121-33-5	3107	Rhodia